



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

131. Where springs are used as a source of water supply for schools, they shall be strictly guarded against contamination through soil pollution, drippings or waste water, and under no condition shall pools, sodden places, or large or small mudholes be allowed to exist within 125 feet of the source of the water supply.

132. Water and soap for hand washing shall be provided. Towels for common use are prohibited. Paper towels are recommended.

133. Teachers should instruct pupils to wash their hands immediately after visiting water-closets, outhouses, or comfort stations.

134. Ventilation must be carefully attended to in all schoolrooms, and when a special ventilating system is not installed it shall be the duty of teachers to flood the schoolrooms with fresh air by opening the windows and doors at recess and at noontime, and daily at other times whenever the air becomes close or foul.

During cold weather, the pupils should be given calisthenic exercises during the time windows are open with school in session.

135. Dry dusting and sweeping is condemned and prohibited. Before sweeping, light sprinkling of the floor with dampened or oiled (kerosene) sawdust or paper is recommended.

136. In dusting, oiled (kerosene) or dampened cloths shall be used. Feather dusters shall not be used.

Public Buildings—Care and Maintenance of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 16, 1913.)

137. State, county, city, and town institutions, theaters, halls, places of amusement, office buildings, churches, and any other buildings used for public meetings, shall conform in their sanitary arrangements to the requirements of the State board of health, and shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

138. *Ventilation and lighting.*—Every such building shall be provided with proper methods for maintaining the purity of the air within such building, and a suitable number of windows and doors shall be provided. Ample exhaust fans or other auxiliary means may be installed for proper ventilation. For lighting, the glass area of windows shall equal one-fifth of the floor space of the room.

139. *Water-closets and urinals.*—Water-closets and urinals must be provided in all public buildings, and shall be connected with the public sewer: *Provided*, No sewer system exists and other means for the disposal of human excreta are used, plans for sewage and waste disposal for public institutions must be submitted for approval by the State health officer, and for other public buildings named for approval by the local health officer.

140. *Methods of cleaning.*—All buildings used for public meetings shall be cleaned after each meeting held in them, such cleaning to consist of thorough sweeping of floors and the wiping of woodwork, together with the opening of all windows and doors, to permit the entrance of fresh air and sunshine; said windows and doors to remain open not less than three hours. Sweeping of the floors must be done in such manner that dust will not arise, either by the use of the pneumatic vacuum process or by sprinkling sufficient sawdust or paper dampened with oil or water to allay the dust. For the removal of dust a cloth dampened with oil or water shall be used. Mopping may be substituted for sweeping.

NOTE.—In construing this rule, all meetings held in a single day shall be regarded as one meeting.

141. *Spittoons*.—No spittoons or cuspidors, shall be placed in theaters, churches, lecture halls, indoor places of amusements, restaurants or other places where food is served. In all other public buildings wide-mouthed cuspidors, or spittoons, shall be provided, and shall contain water at least 1 inch in depth. Such spittoons and cuspidors shall be emptied, washed, and rinsed with water and rendered thoroughly clean daily.

142. *Heating*.—All public buildings shall be provided with proper heating facilities for the comfort of the occupants, and should be maintained at a temperature between 68° and 72° F. and shall never be superheated.

143. *Common drinking cup and common towel prohibited*.—The use of the common drinking cup and the common towel is prohibited. (See regulations 255 and 256.)

144. *Water supply*.—Water supply for all such buildings must be from a pure source and kept at all times in such a manner as to prevent contamination or pollution.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Lodging Houses—Sanitation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 16, 1913.)

145. *Sanitary conditions*.—Every hotel, boarding house, or lodging house shall have the premises well drained and shall be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition, free from vermin, and free from effluvia arising from any sewer, drain, privy, or other source within the control of the proprietor. All walls, ceilings, floors, and furniture shall be kept free of dust and dirt.

146. *Ventilation*.—Every room which has been occupied by any person shall be properly ventilated and aired for at least three hours after cleaning, by completely opening the windows, by raising the lower sash at least 15 inches and lowering the upper sash at least 15 inches: *Provided*, The construction of the windows will permit it.

147. *Water-closets and privies*.—All hotels, boarding houses, or lodging houses shall be provided with water-closets connected with a sewerage system if possible; if not possible or reasonable to connect with sewer, and privies are used, they shall be properly screened, amply ventilated, and lighted with window light, communicating directly with the external air. Sufficient suitable, and separate privy accommodations shall be provided for the use of males and females. These structures shall conform in construction with the regulations providing for the proper disposal of human excreta. (See regulations 216 *et seq.*)

NOTE.—Plans and specifications for sanitary privies will be sent on application.

148. *Furnishings of bedrooms*.—Every hotel shall furnish clean and fresh bed linen unused by any other person or guest since the last laundering of such bed linens, on all beds assigned to the use of any guest or patron of such hotel. The sheet shall be of sufficient width and length to reach the entire length of the bed, cot, or other sleeping place, and with 3 feet extra to cover the upper or head end which shall be lapped back over any other covering thereon.

149. *Airing bedding*.—All beds, mattresses, and bed coverings shall be kept clean, free from dust, dirt, vermin, and anything objectionable to sight or smell. All mattresses, pillows, and bedding shall be exposed to fresh air for at least three hours every two weeks.

150. *Care of toilet articles*.—All bowls, pitchers, and other toilet articles used in a room shall be made thoroughly clean. Toilet articles used for the reception of excreta shall be washed and rinsed out with scalding water. Pitchers shall be emptied and refilled with fresh water upon the reception of a guest.

151. *Vessels to be of earthenware*.—All toilet articles, including basin, slop jar, urinals, and pitchers shall be made of earthenware, granite, or enamel ware,